

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country: Pakistan Project Title: Trimmu and Panjnad Barrages Improvement Project (TPBIP)

Lending/Financing Modality: Project Department/ Division: Central and West Asia Department/ Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

1. The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2009-2013) showed that poverty is inequitably distributed—the level of rural poverty is double that of urban poverty and identifies that investment in agriculture and natural resources is required for its sustainable development. The Government's poverty reduction strategy paper-II (PRSP, 2010) emphasizes the need for protecting the poor and the vulnerable people by increasing productivity and value addition in agriculture through removing the infrastructure bottlenecks, including the irrigation infrastructure. The Government's vision 2030, which was approved in 2007 and corresponding medium-term development framework (MTDF) (2007-2012, extended to 2015) focuses on economic growth and poverty reduction through 10 strategic pillars, including removing the infrastructure bottleneck.
2. Two-third of the country's estimated population of 183 million in 2011 and 80% of the poor people live in rural areas. About 55% of the country's total population lives in Punjab. In Punjab, rural population is 77% and rural poverty is 32.4%. The rural population almost entirely depends on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. Irrigated agriculture accounts for 28% of Punjab's gross domestic product (GDP) output, employs 54% of the labor force and produces 90% of Punjab's agricultural output.
3. The proposed project will ensure reliable water supply and sustained production over 1.74 million ha and will benefit about 600,000 farming families—almost four million people. In the project's service area, the family size is 6.5, gender ratio is 1.01 and literacy rate was estimated at 35%. The project through reliable irrigation water supplies, sustained production and employment opportunities will contribute to reduce poverty, food security and household's well-being.

B. Targeting Classification

General Intervention Individual or Household (TI-H) Geographic (TI-G) Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)

The project design includes improvement of two existing barrages, providing reliable irrigation water to 1.74 million ha benefitting over 4 million of the population and reducing risks of flood in the adjoining areas and downstream. The major economic activities in the project service areas are agriculture, livestock and agriculture-based off-farm activities. The project would result in economic growth and sustainability of water for agriculture, livestock, domestic use and land resources thereby directly or indirectly contributing to poverty reduction. It will also create jobs during project implementation. Majority of the farmers in the project area have small-holdings and are poor. Overall, the interventions are pro-poor and will greatly benefit the poor.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

A century-old irrigation structures suffer from declined performance and are running at a high risks of failure, which means high risks of interruption in water supplies and reduced production over 1.74 million ha. Reliable water supply is a basic need for irrigation, rural water supply for domestic uses, livestock, fisheries, groundwater recharge and drinking water supply and reducing saltwater intrusion and avoiding land degradation. The primary beneficiaries of the project are 661,000 farming families consisting of about 4.2 million people that depend on farming, livestock, marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs and brick kilns for their livelihood. The project will also reduce flood risks that threaten lives and livelihood. In central and southern Punjab, where the project service is located, 27% to 43% people live below poverty line.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The project through reliable water supply will ensure sustained production and continuity of agriculture related economic activities and social well-being. Enhancing flood capacities of the barrages will reduce the flood risks substantially. This will also contribute to save lives and livelihood in the service area.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.

The design will maximize benefits to the vulnerable people living in communities adjacent to the barrages, where livelihood restoration needs to be ensured. Further, it emphasizes that the contractor ensures to comply with the National labor laws.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Not applicable.

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

The low social indicators coupled with limited access to income-generating opportunities have left women considerably more vulnerable to poverty (CPS, 2009-2013). In rural areas women contribution to livelihood is vital. For example, in FY 2006, 54% of women in the workforce were engaged in agriculture.¹ The key gender issue in the agriculture is that despite of women contribution to the sector and household food security, it remains under reported. Women's contribution to agriculture activities such as seed cleaning, participation in sowing and harvesting and particularly livestock husbandry has largely been acknowledged, but women have not benefited from improved access to extension services, information, technology, and new varieties.

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes No Please explain. The project through sustained production will ensure continuity of women activities in agriculture including livestock, seed and food preservation and processing. A gender action plan will be presented in the resettlement plan.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

Yes No Please explain if yes. The project is to improve reliable water supply, therefore adverse impacts on women are not envisaged.

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity theme) EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)

SGE (some gender elements) NGE (no gender elements)

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.

- The main stakeholders are project displaced persons, local community, Punjab irrigation department and other concerned departments, and local NGOs, while the primary beneficiaries of the project are 661,000 farming families (about 4.2 million people) in the project service area of both the barrages. In addition, the families involved in agro-based industries are also the beneficiaries.
- Stakeholders will be participated through i) community consultations; ii) project awareness campaigns; iii) grievance redress committees; iv) project displaced person committee; and v) engage locals in the project related jobs, preference will be given to the displaced persons particularly the vulnerable people.

2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded?

The consultation was carried out during project preparation with (i) the community living near the barrages; (ii) affected persons as a result of loss of their land and/or livelihood; and (iii) relevant government departments.

3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?

(L) Information generation and sharing (M) Consultation (M) Collaboration (L) Partnership

4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed? Yes No

- No issue was noted during the project design as the project will remain within the limit of government land and there will be no permanent impact on the livelihood of the people.

¹ Government of Pakistan. 2007. Labor Force Survey 2005-2006. Islamabad reported in CPS (2009-2013).

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	
A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<p>1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>➤ The project will not involve involuntary land acquisition as the whole requisite land is already owned by the government (irrigation department Punjab), however, at present some land is being occupied/encroached by some local people and the land will be vacated after providing the compensation of affected assets based on the replacement cost and also livelihood assistance will be provided to the vulnerable people.</p>	
<p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	
B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<p>1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No As no indigenous peoples were identified in the project area.</p> <p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No -----Not applicable -----</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None</p>	
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS	
<p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Creating decent jobs and employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (M) Adhering to core labor standards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Labor retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Increase in unplanned migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Creating political instability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify Not applicable</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?</p> <p>➤ Engaging local people in the project related jobs during the project implementation.</p> <p>➤ Punjab has some of the most progressive legislation in Pakistan to prevent forced, bonded and child labor, but implementation and monitoring remain weak. Project due diligence will consult with relevant government agencies and NGOs to determine any actions required in the project design.</p>	
VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT	
<p>1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact; (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (vi) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No The consultants for Punjab Irrigated Agriculture Investment Program (PIAIP) who were responsible for the preparation of this project have an experienced team of social/resettlement specialists and will provide all the related inputs and will carry out relevant tasks.</p>	
<p>3. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis and participation plan during the PPTA or due diligence?</p> <p>➤ 2 person-months of an international consultant will be allocated for resettlement plan. This input will be in addition to the inputs of existing consultants recruited under loan 2300.</p>	